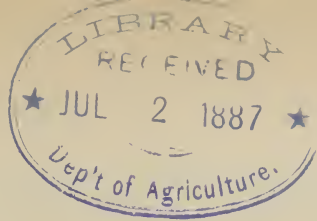


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—DEVOTED TO—
Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

Vol. XXIV. BALTIMORE, JULY, 1887. No. 7.

THE REGION ROUND ABOUT US.

We have had occasion in the past to refer to the many advantages of the vicinity of Baltimore, for those who are looking around for a favorable location for farming purposes, and where they may obtain a pleasant and permanent home. This spring has impressed us more strongly than ever with the great facts which make up the recommendation of this locality. Take a circle around Baltimore of say 60 miles, and a greater variety of soil, products and favorable markets can no where else be brought together.

In the first place, it will cover the great cities of Washington and Baltimore, as well as Annapolis and numerous villages of a prosperous and thriving country, while the whole space is fairly well populated with an industrious and happy, as well as an intelligent and moral people. At the same time there are many tracts of land open for settlement at prices which invite those who are unwilling to invest all their means in the one item of land. It will also include a large part of the

famous Chesapeake Bay, with its celebrated fish and oysters, so favorably known in every part of our country, with its numerous pleasant water courses, and its abundant water fowl, in their season. It is impossible to find any other location so admirably adapted by climate, variety of soil, natural wealth of resources, invigorating healthfulness, and advancing population, to meet the wants of those whose imagination pictures a pleasant country home in which to spend a happy life-time.

The climate is everything which can be desired; even the most exacting Life Insurance Companies consider this region the choicest locality in which to place their policies; and as to productions, everything but the most tender tropical fruits can be grown to perfection. The soil ranges from sand to heavy clay, so that a choice is always open to everyone. Some farms, like that of the Agricultural College of Maryland, contain every variety from light sand to sandy loam, to gravelly tracts, to clay loam, to clay, to fields of vegetable loam, to meadows of moist

muck, with every grade desirable for special crops. Hundreds of farms, however, may be found where the soil runs from clay to sandy loams showing the very best advantages for the intelligent Farmer, who is desirous of exercising judgment in the production of a variety of crops.

As a region of fruit, no point can surpass this. All the standard fruits, apples, pears, peaches, &c., are grown in abundance, and not only are the local markets supplied, but Northern and Western cities are blest by our abundant crops of delicious peaches. Of small fruits it is hardly necessary to speak, so well known is this region for their abundance and good quality. We insert an item here from an exchange, where from a single locality over a hundred carloads of strawberries were daily carried by rail to the Northern cities.

"EASTON, MD. June 3.—Last Thursday 195 carloads of strawberries went over the rails of the Delaware Railroad from branches and points below Clayton. This approximates the largest strawberry freighting ever done on the Delaware Road in one day, which was 206 carloads two years ago. Wednesday the amount was 164 carloads, and every day the carloads were up much over a hundred. To get an idea of the strawberry crop of the middle and lower peninsula there must be added to this the berries sold in local markets for home consumption, which requires an immense number of crates, and those shipped to Baltimore by water transportation. The railroad berries go to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Northern points. 'This year's crop is large and profitable, although prices are low. The quality has greatly improved, and the finest berries ever grown are shipped this year.'"

This is only a specimen of their profusion and the demand for them. Is it not to be remembered, also, that the home

of the richest cantaloupes and water-melons is around Baltimore, within this charmed circle? Of vegetables, the famous sweet potato of the South is in its sweetness grown here; not the watery, flat, tasteless vegetable of Jersey which goes by that name. All the best vegetables, with vast fields of tomatoes, cabbages, sweet corn, are visible in their season. Then all the cereal crops are grown as beautifully as elsewhere. It must not be forgotten that within 60 miles of Baltimore is the principal field from which come the famous horses of our country on the turf, and the famous Maryland cattle which have spread the rich stock throughout our western lands.

We must not, however, continue to enumerate these many advantages of this region. We cannot exhaust them did we fill page after page of our Magazine with a catalogue of their perfections. But why should those who are dissatisfied with the hard soil and cold climate of our Northern and Eastern States go West, or further South, when this region offers everything most desirable for a pleasant, profitable and happy home? They will find here a hearty welcome. The whole country is partaking now of the spirit of progress and prosperity; and those who come here now will reap advantages equal to those to be found anywhere in our land; while they begin at once to enjoy the benefits of an old, settled community, with all the blessings and refining influences of such a community. This is indeed as nearly a perfect region, as any healthy location on the face of our planet, and a home here can be made a foretaste of the home in the blessed land of the hereafter.

Above, we have spoken of the country around the city of Baltimore. As to the city itself we must place in our columns extracts from the address of Mayor Hodges, at the Masonic Centennial Fete.

"Our health department is so exacting and vigilant in the enforcement of sanitary regulations that the death rate of Baltimore is the lowest per thousand of any city in the world, as shown by the London weekly mortuary reports. Our judiciary is pure and incorruptible, and our criminal classes are comparatively small in number and viciousness. Our public school system is far above the general average, and requires few changes to make it the most complete in the country. It embraces 136 schools, about 40,000 pupils, and is under the instruction of about 1,000 teachers, the whole being sustained at a cost of about \$750,000 per annum. Our benevolent and reformatory institutions, which are supported at public expense, cost the city about \$300,000 per annum, and the efficiency of their management is seldom brought into question. Besides these, we have many benevolent institutions of a very high order founded and sustained by private endowments. Among the most notable of these are the Wilson Sanitarium, a summer resort for the sick children of the poor, located in a healthy rural district, with an endowment of about \$700,000, and the following, with their respective endowments: The McDonogh School Farm and Institute, about \$700,000; the Garrett Charity Fund, \$1,000,000; the Enoch Pratt Free Library, circulating 40,000 volumes, about \$1,100,000; the Peabody Institute, containing one of the largest and best appointed libraries in the world, about \$2,500,000, and the Johns Hopkins University, already one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the world, each with an endowment of \$5,000,000. Moreover, it may be said that many of the great inventions and improvements of modern times were first put into practical operation in this city, and that many initial acts and events of national interest and importance first occurred here. For

example, it is a fact that we established the first system of municipal water-works, and the first gas company to illuminate the streets and houses of a city, and organized the first railroad system; took out a patent for the construction of the first locomotive; sent out the first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic, and erected the first electro-magnetic recording telegraph line ever used in the United States. Besides all this, it may be said that the present postoffice system of the country was organized here; and also the first marine artillery, and the first paid fire department, and the first small-pox hospital, and the first agricultural society, and the first temperance society, and the first Southern relief association, by which the ladies of Baltimore raised \$165,000 for free distribution among the impoverished people of the South at the close of the war. We were the first to import goods direct from China. A Baltimore merchant, Mordecai Gist, organized the first military company in the province for the revolution, and the first frigate for the Continental navy was built at Fell's Point, and William Wilson, another Baltimore merchant, was the first man in this country to loan the government money, without interest, to carry on the war. That patriotic citizen contributed for that purpose \$50,000. The defeat of the British before Baltimore by its citizen soldiers was the first of a series of events in the war of 1812 that brought about peace. It was here that Francis Scott Key, 'amid the rockets' red glare, 'bombs bursting in air,' composed our national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner, and it was the Baltimore battalion that planted the first American flag on the walls of Monterey in the war with Mexico. While Baltimore has not the honor of having given birth to the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, many benevolent fraternities

were first organized here, including the first lodge and the first grand lodges of Odd-Fellows of the United States, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Order of Knights of Pythias. It is also the birthplace of many initial acts and events of importance touching the religious and political history of the United States. So you see that we have played our part as a city in the general development of the country and in promoting its happiness and history, and hence Baltimore deserves the honor you have conferred on it by celebrating your centennial anniversary here."

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

BUCKWHEAT.

You can sow Buckwheat up to the 20th of the month. Every farmer should sow more or less of this grain—An acre or two will give him enough for his buckwheat cakes and his fowls—If he wants it for a green manure for wheat, it may be sown up to 1st of August and turned under as soon as it blossoms—It is a good green crop to serve as manure for wheat, with 10 or 20 bushels of lime broadcasted over the land, after the buckwheat has been plowed under.

POTATOES.

Do not fear the Colorado bug or beetle, use judiciously Paris Green and you will not be hurt by the pest—Keep the potatoes free from weeds by cultivators, plow, hoe and hand until they bloom, then hand-pull such weeds as may appear.

SWEET POTATOES.

Attend to these and do not let the vines take root over the hills and between the rows—This is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown.

ROOT CROPS.

These should be often stirred with the cultivator, horse, hoe or hand tread—The

ground kept light, and the roots thinned to proper distances in the drill;—that is 12 inches between beets and mangels, 6 between carrots and parsnips. Prepare the ground for white turnips, as if to sow, and let it remain, so as to have all seed weeds sprout and come up, to be destroyed before the turnips are sown which should be by the 10th of August.

MILLET.

Sow a few acres of good, well prepared ground in Millet, Hungarian Grass or Golden Millet—There is a difference between these plants, though all are of the same family—The last named is the most to be preferred. The crop, whether for green feeding, as hay, or for seed and provender is too valuable to be ignored in any system of farming.

Broadcast corn sowing, or thickly drilled corn:—is a work to be not neglected after the 15th of the month at the latest, tho' good crops may be grown in some seasons after being sown as late as August—If you are likely to be scarce of hay or other provender next winter, by all means sow largely of corn and cure it like fodder.

ORCHARDS.

Peach Trees:—Examine the trees just below the surface of the ground and destroy the grub or large white worms—their presence is generally indicated by a gum that exudes from the body of the tree at the roots.

Catterpillars:—Be sure and destroy every nest and every individual you can see.

Early Turnips:—Sow a bed of these and thin them out as soon as the rough leaf appears, and work them well.

Pickling.—Sow cucumbers, beans, cantaloupe, &c., for pickles.

Know by test, and not by guess, which is the most profitable cow in your herd, and why she is the best.

FARMERS AND GEORGEISM.

Although farmers are capitalists rather than laborers, as the terms are generally understood, they have a ready, active sympathy for laborers of every class, and would be eager to assist any movement that gave reasonable promise of bettering the condition of laborers; but they are too sensible; or rather not so idiotic, as to follow Mr. George, who proposes to abolish poverty by putting all taxation on land. The farmers supposed they were bearing their share of the burden of taxation, if not more than their share; but according to Mr. George they have not been bearing one-half of what they should, and bondholders, stock owners, etc., should escape all taxation. Mr. George is a fine writer and he makes his schemes very nice indeed; but he is not likely to get much support from the farmers. Before they consent to pay all the taxes they want more assurance than Mr. G's belief that their doing so will be to their own advantage and make them the benefactors of the world.

The Knights of Labor are rapidly making Georgeism one of the essential articles of their confession of faith. While all do not accept his theories, enough do virtually to commit the organization to Georgeism; and yet they expect the farmers to support them. They even expect the farmers to smile sweet complaisance and offer every aid while they proceed to organize the ignorant negroes into assemblies, with secret instructions to strike for higher wages and a fixed day's work, in the height of cotton picking. Farmers are capitalists, and therefore not disposed to look with favor upon any organization whose chief object is, apparently, to authorize labor; especially when that antagonism assumes the virulent form of Georgeism.

NATURE vs. LABORATORY.

It has been known for some time that in the feeding of animals or plants the results from the use of certain, if not all foods, were not what the chemists would predict. In the matter of feeding animals, the chemists have given us the relative amounts of the various elements in foods, and have also asserted that animals of the various classes and of certain ages, used those elements in certain proportions; hence if we would feed the animals economically, we must compound the rations of such foods that the whole would contain each element in the quantity needed by the animal. In other words, the ration must have the proper nutritive, or albuminoid ratio. And agricultural professors have gone on compounding rations for animals, keeping the albuminoid ratio always in full view and all other points in the background. The chemists have pursued substantially the same plan in preparing their directions for the feeding of crops. No one would take a particle of honor from the chemists, for they have done an invaluable work, and their zeal has been rewarded with little money or honor; yet it cannot be denied that their directions are not proper. Nature is a perverse, capricious dame; and apparently she delights in opposing the laboratory and in producing results different from those which the chemists prophesy.

Among others, Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, discovered that when certain foods were given to cattle or hogs, the results did not tally with those predicted by the chemists. He recently gave the results of some careful and rather extensive feeding tests which brought out, among other matters, that the steers which were fed upon the smallest amount of digestible food made the most increase. Comment-

ing upon this, and the variance between the results indicated by chemical analyses and those actually got in the feed lot, Sir J. B. Lawes makes some remarkable statements, which must excite no little interest, coming from the source they do. He makes the general statement that "the chemist's mode of separating digestible from indigestible substances is totally different from the process employed by the animal;" and that "when we consider that the distinction between what is called digestible and indigestible substance is measured by certain solvents used in the laboratory, we can hardly be surprised to find that the stomachs of the animals and the re-agents of the chemists do not tell the same tale." He goes on to say that "in my own practice of feeding I have never troubled myself very much about the nutritive ratio of the foods I employ. It is the cost of the foods, and not their albuminoid ratio, which would mainly guide my selection. What can be more different than cottoncake, and maize? Still, I should not hesitate a moment as to which I should employ in my fattening stalls, if one was dear and the other cheap."

Practical feeders, and those agricultural professors who, like Sanborn, prefer to consult the steer or the soil, will agree with Sir John that the predictions of the laboratory are unreliable, and that valuable data can be got only from actual feeding tests. There is all the legitimate work for the chemists that they will have time to do; and the determination of the most economical food for animal or plant can be made only by actual tests. We need more experimental farms, with careful, scientific observers to manage them; and let the chemists work with them, and not seek to do the work, also, that is properly the work of the experimenter.

Quincy, Ill.

J. M. S.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Cannot something be done to make the Maryland Agricultural College of more interest to the Farmers in our State? Such Colleges in other States and Countries have proved so advantageous to the Agricultural interests that their beneficial character, when properly conducted, is no longer problematical, and our State institution ought to be established upon a basis that will enable it to confer similar benefits to Maryland Farmers. I have no sympathy with the attacks made upon the College by persons who apparently seek its overthrow and disruption, and it is to be regretted that the lack of interest on the part of the State's members of the Board of Directors affords an excuse for attacks. But it can scarcely be otherwise when membership on the Board is made a matter of secondary importance by tacking it upon other and highly important offices.

The States owns a half interest in the College and controls six of the twelve membership of the Board which the law provides shall be filled by the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, President of the State Senate, Speaker of the House of Delegates and the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture. It is asking too much of these high officials, to expect them to neglect the duties of their offices to take such an interest in the affairs of the College as their intelligent administration demands. Yet the presence of at least two of these officials is necessary, together with that of all of the five Directors elected by the Stockholders, to constitute a quorum of the Board and we see meeting after meeting of the Board fail because of the absence of the State Directors. Of course the College languishes; the great wonder is that it

should have existed thus long, and but for the perseverance of the five Elective Directors the College would doubtless have died out years ago. Destroying the patient, as some would do, is almost too heroic a method of treating the evil. The expensive College buildings, the large farm with the farm structures and the complete Chemical Laboratory make up too valuable a property to be thoughtlessly sacrificed. Properly conducted and sustained the Maryland Agricultural College may yet prove an inestimable benefit and blessing to Maryland Farmers, and I write to suggest how this may be brought about.

The law as it now stands has not proved a success, therefore it ought to be changed by the next General Assembly. The Governor should continue to be, *Ex-officio*, a member of the Board and he should appoint the other six State Directors of whom at least half should be practical farmers, who, with the other five Directors should constitute the State Board of Agriculture, and serve without compensation, except actual traveling and other necessary expenses. This Board should have the general supervision of the College and the farm, and of all lands and moneys which may be appropriated by National or State Legislation. They should be authorized to elect and remove all professors and employees of the College, establish their duties and fix their salaries, determine the hours of work for students, and make proper allowance for same. They should have control over the farm labors which should be carried on experimentally for the instruction of the students and with the view of improving the science of Agriculture within the State. The State Treasurer could be *Ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board.

This briefly outlines a measure which if carried out in the proper spirit could

scarcely fail to prove beneficial. Plenty of our successful farmers and business men could be found to accept the honorary positions on the Board, and who would take an interest in attending its meetings regularly. This is a matter of prime importance and the farmers of the State must combine to effect a cure for existing evils, rather than to destroy both the College and the evils.

Harewood Farm, Md.

G. E. J.

MANAGEMENT OF ROOT CROPS.

The advantage of root culture to the soil possess higher claims to our notice than the bare influence it has in ameliorating the soil; it constitutes otherwise by far the best means of feeding and fattening farm stock economically, and adds greatly means of fertilizing the soil. It trebles the amount of cattle food and doubles the amount of manure. Moreover it may be made to supply a large portion of human food. Potatoes constitute a large portion of the bread and meat of the Irish peasantry, and there are no people more hale and robust than the Irish. From this crop they feed their cows, fatten their pigs and poultry, and form an article of foreign commerce. The turnip has long been an important crop in England. Its introduction occasioned one of those revolutions which are constant in rural art among husbandmen, and though the revolution came on with slow and gradual steps, it is fully and completely established. Before the introduction of this root it was impossible to cultivate light soils successfully, or to derive suitable rotations for cropping them with advantage. It was also a difficult task to support live stock through the winter and spring months, and as for feeding and fattening cattle and sheep for the market during these inclement seasons, the practice was hardly thought of and still more rarely attempted, unless

when a full stock of hay was provided, as happened only in a few instances. The benefits derived from the turnip industry are, therefore, of great magnitude. Light soils are now cultivated with facility and profit. Abundance of food is provided for man and beast. The earth is turned to the uses for which it is physically calculated, and by being suitably cleaned with this preparatory crop, a bed is provided for grass seeds wherein they flourish and prosper with greater vigor than after any other preparation. The sugar beet culture in France and Germany now furnishes annually millions of pounds of sugar for human consumption, while the residuum of the crop allows the luxury of good beef and good mutton, which were scarce commodities in France and Germany before the sugar beet culture was introduced. In the culinary or kitchen department the liberal use of roots has become in a measure indispensable for a wholesome diet, and while they are grateful to the palate and promotive of health they greatly economise the expense of bread and meats. Five things are essential in the culture of root crops. First, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third, a deep soil; fourth, a well pulverized soil; fifth, a good after-culture. The crop will be abundant in proportion as these several requisites are regarded, and deficient in proportion as they are neglected.—*Exchange.*

Weighing a cow's milk will not cause her to give any more, but may cause her owner to substitute a better one.

The creamery system is the most rational and economical dairy process ever employed, it is gaining in public favor every day.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

LAND AND LABOR.

In a recent address by Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, of Connecticut, we find so much of interest, which chimes in with our own ideas, that we have been tempted to give many pages from it. We are sorry to be obliged to give our readers only a few extracts; but we trust they will heartily endorse them, with as emphatic approval as we do ourselves. In his address the Prof. says: "Without land there can be no agriculture, without labor no crops. This is self-evident, and heretofore the ideal condition of agriculture has been that of a community of intelligent, industrious, and honest farmers living on their own farms, tilling their own soil, resting under their own vine and fruit tree, beautifying and enjoying their own homes, secure in their life and property alike from foreign foes and native thieves and protected by the government they support in the enjoyment of the fruits of their honest toil.

But suddenly a political party has arisen with sentiments new to this country, claiming that the fundamental principle just stated is all wrong, the chief plank of whose platform is the denial of private property in land. This means, if it means anything, that a man shall not own the tillable soil he has made, not own nor possess the wealth he has created, shall not enjoy the fruits of his own labor, if that labor has been directed to making barren land productive or turning a desert into a garden; yes, even more, that he shall not own and enjoy the home he has built, and have even less right to the home where he was born, and which his fathers made.

The mere statement of this proposition may seem so absurd to Connecticut farmers, who with great toil have made productive fields out of her stony hills, that it is kicking the wind to try to

answer it; but this doctrine is spreading as a political doctrine in this country, with a rapidity with which we have seen no other great doctrine spread. There are, perhaps, men who hear me who, ten years ago, had never heard the doctrine seriously advanced that a man should have no right to own the farm he or his fathers had cleared from the wilderness or raised from barrenness, yet how rapidly this doctrine has grown in cities is shown by the recent agitation in a neighboring great city, and the large vote the great apostle of this doctrine received.

It is, therefore, proper for us, as farmers in convention assembled, to consider this modern movement, to see what it really is, what its tendencies are, and if it is a foreign foe that has insidiously gained access to our country, to begin to fight it now.

While I am free to say that I do not, for one moment, believe that these doctrines will ever rule in this country, yet I think they will spread, and will, for a long time to come, be a seriously disturbing force, affecting our industries and our politics, and will disturb agriculture in various ways. Therefore, I think it is well for farmers to look squarely at some of the aspects of this modern agitation. I say only *some*, for the whole subject is too big for one man to handle, or to dispose of in one hour."

Sunflowers.

In our young days sunflowers were said to be the poor man's signal; now, however, they are the rich man's delight. How times and seasons, thoughts and fashions change! The sunflower has a use, however, far greater than any recommendation which its beauty gives. It is prolific of seeds and oil, and an acre of its stalks is a winter's fuel. The Poultry, especially, rejoice when a few of its rich seed are

occasionally supplied them. Profitable as well as beautiful, why should it not be more cultivated?

MEETING OF FARMERS, AT AGRICULTURAL HALL, PLOUGH-MAN BUILDING, BOSTON, MAY, 1887.

ESSAY BY REV. O. S. BUTLER.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the age in which we live is peculiar and remarkably so in two features of its development. First, in the multiplied and increasing methods and means of securing information, and second in the increasing number of methods and means of disseminating that information when obtained. There never has been a time in the history of our country when there was so much of genius, cultivated intellect and studious care applied to the development and acquisition of knowledge upon all subjects that come before the mind of man for thought and investigation as to-day.

This is pre-eminently true in regard to agriculture. There never has been a time when our farmers have given so much of careful thought and study to their calling as at the present time, never a time when so many men skilled in the arts of investigation with the appliances furnished them by the State and national government, never a time when so much of the best thought of the country has been employed in developing and elaborating this science of agriculture. Agricultural literature was never so abundant as at the present time in our country, and what is more, never before has it reached so high a standard of merit as at the present time. On the subject of ensilage, Mr Butler says: "Almost every plant has been tried with varying success. Vegetables of many kinds have been put into the pit in the ground, and thus preserved for winter use. Sugar beets and pomace, especially in the Old World, have been very exten-

sively put into the silo. A French farmer, as well as chemist, wrote me that in their country, if they could obtain as a clear profit the pomace from the sugar beet culture, it was profitable to grow it, because it was so valuable to put into the silo to be fed out to their stock in the winter. Apples have been preserved in the same way, separately and in connection with other plants. Apple pomace, which we have generally counted as not worth experimenting with, but have hauled it away to some place where it would do no injury to the land or to the trees, may be put into the silo and pressed down and stirred in with other things, and we cannot see why cattle do not thrive on it as well as they do on some other articles that I use. It is claimed that their milk is as good as on ensilage from corn or oats. A gentleman in New York State wrote me that having twenty-two brick silos upon his estate, and having in one of his stables one hundred Jersey cows for butter, which was sold in New York city, the best ensilage that he had ever used upon his farm was made by running corn and clover and apples,—several thousand bushels,—through the cutter together, and packing them into the silo for winter use. It came out as fragrant, and fine and nice, as any he had ever had. Barley and rye, and all kinds of corn are used for ensilage.

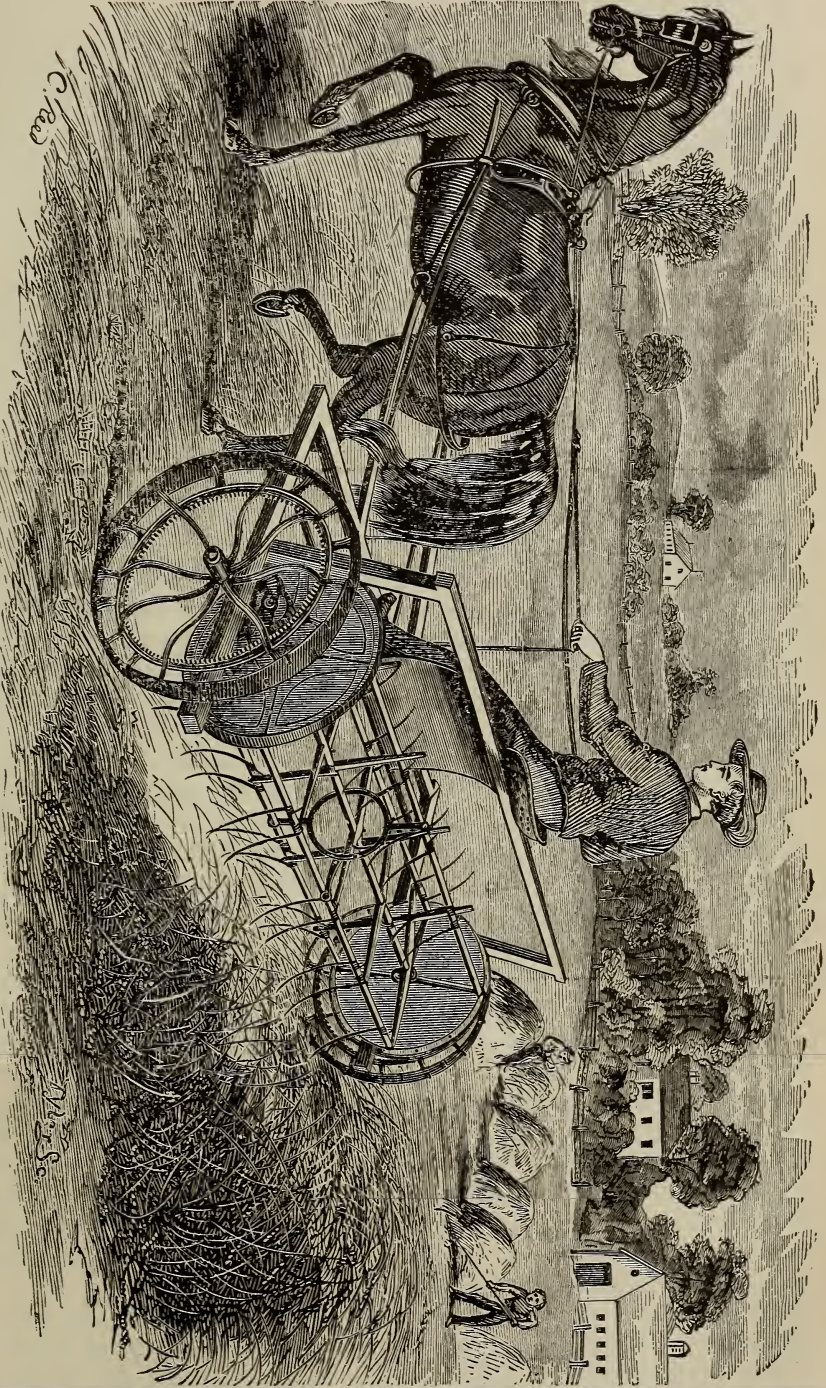
MARK TWAIN ON FARMING.

Here, remarked the famous humorist, Mark Twain, in a recent address, is a composition I wrote on farming when a boy: Farming is healthy work; but no man can run a farm and wear his best clothes at the same time. Either the farming must cease while the new clothes continue, or the new clothes must cease while farming continues. This shows that farming is not so clean work as being

Congressman or schoolmaster, for these men can wear good clothes if they can find money to pay for them. (Laughter.) Farmers get up early in the morning. They say the early bird catches the worm. If I was a bird, I had rather get up late and eat cherries in place of worms. (Laughter.) Farmers don't paint their wagons when they can help it, for they show mud too quick. The color of their boots is red, and don't look like other people's boots, because they are twice as big. (Applause.) Farmers' wives have a hard time cooking for hired men, and the hired men find fault with the farmers' wives' cooking. Why don't farmers' wives let the hired men do the cooking while they do the finding fault. (Great applause.) Farmers don't get as rich as bank presidents, but they get more exercise. (Prolonged laughter.) Some ask, "Why don't farmers run for Congress?" They run so much keeping boys out of their peach orchards and melon patches they don't have any time to run after anything else. If Congress should run after farmers, one might be caught now and then. Lawyers can beat farmers at running for most anything. I know a farmer who tried to run a line fence according to his notion. The other man objected, and hurt the farmer. The farmer hired a lawyer to run his line fence, and now the lawyer runs the farmers' farm, and the farmer has stopped running anything.

Boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk broom, cleans willow chairs admirably. Soap should never be used, as it turns them yellow.

To extract paint from clothing:—Saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, let it remain several hours, then rub it and it will drop off.



GARFIELD'S "THE AMERICAN" HAY TEDDER.

We gave a full description of the above Machine in June number on page 179. By its use the hay is quickly dried, spreads it thoroughly, and leaves it turned up in the very best condition for the admission of the air and the rays of the sun. It can be seen at E. Whitman, Sons & Co., 141 W. Pratt St., old number.

LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

STAMPING OUT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN MARYLAND.

Our readers are aware of the important Act passed by the Legislature of 1886. Establishing the State Live-Stock Sanitary Board, and putting in its hands large discretionary powers in the laudable work of ridding the state of Contagion, or preventing Animal diseases.

One disease in particular had wrought such havoc to the cattle interests of Maryland as to almost entirely destroy the value of the many fine herds of thoroughbred that were at one time our pride and boast. We refer to the dread Contagion, Pleuro-Pneumonia, a disease that has cost the British Government millions of pounds sterling to get rid of. It has decimated the herds of Continental Europe, and has forced the rangers of Australia and South Africa to abandon cattle and substitute sheep on their ranches. Such progress had this disease made since its introduction in Maryland that the States west of the Ohio River to protect their valuable herds had passed laws forbidding the introduction of Maryland cattle into their borders, and such the feeling of individual buyers in other States that they declined to buy in Maryland.

Shortly after the appointment of the Sanitary Board in May 1886, it entered into an alliance with the Department of Agriculture of the U. S., for co-operation in the work of stamping out this disease, by which the State was to furnish the necessary quarantining, condemning and appraising power, while the Department was to furnish the all needful cash.

This arrangement has worked beautifully and without any jarring between the

two departments—due we think to the excellent tact of our own Sanitary Board—as experience has shown that such arrangement in other States were not very long-lived.

Under this arrangement our Board has accomplished a great work, in such a quiet unobtrusive way that few of our farmers or breeders, those most interested, know what was being done.

During that time thousands of herds have been inspected by competent Veterinarians, and disease was found in about 350 stables, nearly all of which have been cleaned up by slaughtering, and in many cases the total destruction of the stabling, about 2,000 cattle have been destroyed, costing with the other expenses, such as Inspection, Salaries and expenses, about \$100,000 which have been paid by the United States.

In every case but one, slaughter was only made by consent of owners after prices had been agreed on, but in this case it becomes necessary to use the strong power of the law.

Some idea of the progress of the work can be gained from the following: In Nov. 1886, over one hundred infested stables were found in addition to those in quarantine, while in May 1887, out of 558 stables inspected only 3 new cases were discovered; showing that the end of Pleuro-Pneumonia in Maryland is near at hand, if the works of the Board receive the small amount of encouragement and backing from the farming class that it deserves.

There are always some who resist the enforcement of any law however beneficial its purposes and our Contagious Disease Act is no exception. During the past few

days a few persons who find their nefarious practice of selling the flesh and milk of diseased animals about to be destroyed, with the assistance of a sensational journal, have been trying to retard the works of the Board, but we think without effect. The attempt was made to create an excitement over the use of an abattoir for slaughter of quarantine cattle near the Stock-yards, that had been selected by the State and National Veterinarians as the best adapted for the purpose and from which there was no danger; but the Board anxious alike to protect the cattle interests in a business sense, from a causeless panic as well as from actual Contagion, nipped the matter in the bud by issuing instructions for a cessation of slaughter at this point.

If the Agricultural classes of the State will "hold up the hands" of the Live-Stock Sanitary Board for a short while longer, victory will be complete, and Maryland cattle can be shipped with a clear bill of health. Although so deep seated was the disease, the utmost vigilance will have to be practised for several years to come, to destroy as they occur any sporadic cases.

Be Kind to Your Horse.

Few creatures possess in a greater degree the virtues of gratitude and natural kindness than the horse. He is slow to forgive an injury, but never forgets continued kindness. How often every thoughtful horseman has observed touching evidences of the friendship of his horse. The gently caressing nose, the kindly eye, the neigh of welcome, and the outstretched neck speak as eloquently as words of a noble, thinking nature. Yet this same animal can by ill usage be transformed into a vicious, dangerous brute. We have found as a rule that the man who loves and cares for his horses, and is studiously

interested concerning their welfare, is a man full of the deepest affection for his family and sympathy for his fellow beings.

A child brought up in the country with a fondness for birds, cattle, dogs, horses, etc., generally becomes a kind-hearted man. He may not be a church-going person, but in his dealings with men is far more honest and charitable than some of his professing Christian acquaintances.—*California Spirit.*

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

THE TRUE TEST.

The Holstein men think they gained a great victory at the New York Dairy and Cattle Show; and I agree with them, although I think the results of the contests have hardly the significance attributed to them by the Holstein men. True, the Holstein not only beat the Jersey at milk production, as every one anticipated, but beat at butter production. Now, as the champion of neither breed; certainly not of the Jersey, for I admire the Holstein the more, I would ask what this "beating" amounts to? Is it not a barren victory? The true test must take into account the amount and quality of food consumed as well as the amount of the product. If one cow produces twice the milk or butter that another does, yet consumes twice as much food, is there any gain? Does one produce cheaper than the other? Before it can be truly settled that the Holstein is a better butter cow than the Jersey, there must be tests, and many of them, in which there is a comparison of the value of the food with the value of the product. The New York tests are similar to those which have preceded them—we know the qualities produced, but not the quantities consumed. The Holstein is so much larger than the Jersey that she must eat much

more food for vital support than the Jersey requires for the same purpose; and when the animal is considered as a machine for the manufacture of milk or butter, this food of support is non-productive; it represents one considerable item of the running expenses. Whether we are friends of the Jersey or of the Holstein, we are interested in getting definite, exact knowledge of the relative merits of these animals, and this we can have only when their consumption is compared with production.

S. M. J.

NOTES ON SUMMER FEEDING.

At this season when the different varieties of stock are placed upon pasture, a few things have to be considered. The same kind of pasture is not alike suited for all classes of stock. A good steer pasture is not necessarily of equal value for milch cows. The pasture in which the ox tends to fatten rapidly, may be expected also to fatten the cow, instead of producing an increased flow of milk. Short, old, sweet pastures are the best for cows and produce a better quality of butter and cheese than grass from low, moist meadows. Rank, succulent pasture renders mutton insipid and unpleasant, while on the other hand a dry, aromatic herbage communicates a delightful flavor that is at once recognized and appreciated by lovers of good meat.

The milk from cows on dry, short pasturage, does not turn sour nearly so quick as does that which is produced on coarse, succulent food. It is therefore more difficult to make good butter or cheese from the latter than the former kind of milk. Salt is absolutely necessary to cattle on pasture, although the grasses furnish a larger proportion of saline and earthy matters than any other kind of food usually given to cattle. "These saline and earthy matters," says an English authority

on the subject, "are found on analysis of grasses seldom less than 5 per cent and occasionally, as in clover and allied plants, as much as ten per cent of their weight when dry."

There are some excellent remarks on the subject of feeding in the following quotation from an article in *Agriculture* by John J. Willis. He says:

"The flesh of different examples of the same animals varies not only from breed or descent, as from age, but also from variety of feeding and exercise. That of the young animals is soft and gelatinous, the fibres being small, weak, and much interspersed with a substance termed, from its loose appearance, cellular tissue. This tissue exhibits in the spaces between the muscles small masses of delicate fat. The greater bulk of the latter is situated immediately beneath the skin, and produces that beautiful rotundity so much admired in children. As the animal advances in age the fibres become firmer, larger, and more approximated, the cellular tissues disappear considerably, the fat shifts from the outward to the inward parts, allowing the outline of the muscles to be distinctly seen, but giving at the same time to the figure that portly symptom of good feeding so unpleasant to the eye when carried to an undue extent.

"All these appearances are, however, varied by exercise, such as grazing in open pastures, which tends in a marked degree to increase the muscular parts at the expense of the fat, the former becoming, when employed within proper limits, large and unyielding to the touch, while at the same time the color is heightened from a pale or purple hue to the bright vermilion, justly relied upon by the butcher and housewives as a guarantee for the superior quality of the meat.

"It may further be mentioned that nothing more greatly tends to give a firm texture to the flesh of slaughtered animals

than regularity and care in feeding, and the percentages of carcass to that of the tested live-weight of the animal will be considerably higher in the carefully stalled and tended animal.

"When pigs are fed freely upon highly succulent food, such as cooked roots, the refuse of starch works, and the like, they are frequently found to give a very rapid increase. But pork so fed is found to sink rapidly in the salting process, and to waste considerably when boiled. On the other hand, when pigs are fattened too exclusively upon highly nitrogenised leguminous seeds, or acorns, the lean is found to be very hard, and the fat to waste in cooking. And again, when fish, flesh, and some strong-flavored oleaginous matters are given, the pork is found to be rank in flavor or otherwise disagreeably tainted. Common practice, indeed, has settled that the cereal grains, with their low percentage of nitrogenous compounds, constitute in the long run the staple food of the fattening pig, and the whole result of numerous experiments by Sir J. Lawes bear testimony in favor of the correctness of this decision."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,—COMMISSIONER'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
D. C., MAY 31ST,
1887.

Attention is called to the fact that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists among cattle in the States of Illinois, Maryland and New York, and that the infected districts in said States have been duly quarantined by the Department of Agriculture in the manner provided by the Act of Congress of March 29, 1884, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The existence of this contagious disease in such important cattle centers as these States is a danger so menacing to the cattle interests of the United States that it

calls for the most prompt, thorough and energetic measures that can be taken, not only by the National Government, but also by all parties interested in the preservation of the great cattle interests of the country.

No persons or class of persons are more interested in the safety and growth of this industry than Transportation Companies, who derive a very large proportion of their earnings from the shipment of cattle and their products, and none should be more active and energetic in enforcing such measures as are necessary to stamp out this disease, and prevent its possible spread.

The insidious character of this disease, its easy and imperceptible propagation by contact with animals having the germs of disease and giving no outward symptoms of its presence, the contraction of the plague from infected cars, the spreading of the germs by means of manure carried in unclean cars from place to place, all make it a matter of grave concern and render it necessary that stringent measures should be adopted to protect the cattle interests of the country from this great evil.

I have, therefore, to suggest and to request that Transportation Companies shall establish on their respective lines a rule, and see that it is rigidly enforced, that all cars that have carried live stock shall be thoroughly cleansed on the discharging of their freight, and not allowed to leave the freight or stock-yards before this is done. Also that the said cars shall be carefully disinfected in the following manner:

1. Remove all litter and manure.
2. Wash the car with water thoroughly and until clean.
3. Saturate the walls and floors with a solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Stock-yards and pens should be cleansed and disinfected at least once a week.

Transportation Companies having connections with infected districts should require parties offering cattle for shipment to present at point of loading, affidavits of the owner and two disinterested persons stating that the cattle to be shipped have been known to affiants for at least six months next preceding, and that said cattle have not been in any of said districts, and have not come in contact with any cattle from said districts. Said affidavits should be attached to and accompany the way-bill to point of destination.

As several very extensive outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have recently been traced to cattle that had been shipped from infected districts a considerable distance by rail, the necessity of these precautions cannot be over-estimated, and if enforced, they would be a material safeguard against the spread of this disease.

Railroad Companies can be of the greatest assistance to the Bureau of Animal Industry in its work of extirpating pleuro-pneumonia, if they will co-operate with it and assist in maintaining the Rules and Regulations prescribed by me on April 15, 1887, and the quarantine orders since made.

I hope this support and assistance will be cordially given.

Very respectfully,

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agr'l.

[Ed.—This card was directed especially to Railroad and Transportation Companies, but will be read with interest by Stock Growers generally.

Ammonia greatly lessens the work of cleaning kitchen utensils, and of washing windows. Rubbing a Brussels carpet with strong ammonia water will brighten it, and remove stains.

Hungarian Grass and Millet

may be put in this month; and, when land and season are just right, they will furnish a large amount of good fodder in return for little labor. The land needs to be rich and a deep loam. These are crops which exhaust the soil very much and the land should be rich to start with. An ordinary phosphate does not seem to supply the material taken out by these crops, as it does when a crop of corn or corn fodder is raised. Perhaps one reason of this may be found in the fact that the corn roots leave much more vegetable matter in the soil than does the finer roots of the millet, and although chemists, or rather fertilizer manufacturers, claim that this vegetable matter is of no other value than for the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, and which can be furnished in their compounds, yet it may be that this claim is not well founded, and that humus, as they call this vegetable matter, does possess some valuable properties which they do not take into account. At any rate, it seems to be an established fact that if the same amount of manure or fertilizer is used for corn fodder and for millet, the crop of the former may be twenty tons to the acre, and of the latter not more than one-quarter of that amount, and the land will grow a much better crop after the corn than after the millet, if given the same treatment.

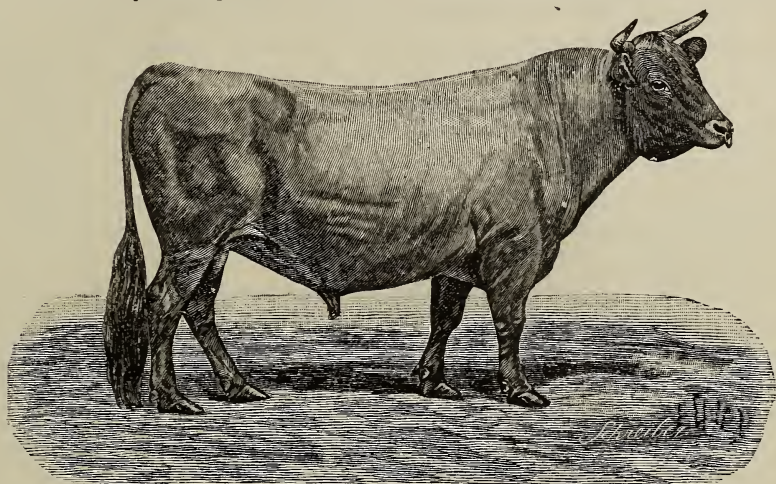
A census-taker of Ohio, in 1884, found that in one township where no agricultural papers were taken, the average price of butter was 10.2-3 cents. In another where 214 papers were taken, the prices of butter was 23 2-3 cents.

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JERSEY BULL PEDRO.

Our illustration this month represents the noted Jersey Bull, Pedro, the property of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. Pedro is a son of Domino of Darlington 1459, and of Eurotas 2454. He is solid fawn-colored, and was dropped October 10, 1878. Some four years ago Mr. Cooper

feeding I have never troubled myself very much about the nutritive ratio of the foods I employ; nor do I think that those who work upon some fixed formula in regard to the nutritive ratio they use can feed so economically as those who pay more regard to the varying price of the food. There are certain broad lines which every feeder should recognize. For instance, it



JERSEY BULL PEDRO.

paid \$10,000 cash for this bull, believing at the time that he was the best son of the greatest cow the world ever produced, "Eurotas," and his belief has not been unfounded. He has twenty-three of his daughters. At the great "Dairy Show" at New York, Pedro and his four daughters won the \$300 prize.

THE NUTRITIVE RATIO IN FEEDING.

SIR J. B. LAWES UPSETTING THE GENERALLY-ACCEPTED GERMAN THEORIES.

An animal on a sustenance diet neither working nor increasing is supposed to require an albuminoid ratio of 1-12 (that is, food containing 1 lb. of nitrogenous matter to 12 lbs. of non-nitrogenous substance), or very nearly the composition of meadow hay. In my own practice of

is quite evident that mangels, with an albuminoid ratio of 1-25, cannot be a suitable food to be used in any quantity for a ewe in lamb, and yet we constantly hear of abortions while the ewes are fed on roots. A cow which yields a very large amount of milk certainly requires a diet with a higher albuminoid ratio than a fattening animal. Still it is the cost of the ratio, which would mainly guide my selection. What can be more different than cotton cake and corn? Still I would not hesitate for a moment as to which I should employ in my fattening stalls, if one was dear and the other cheap.

The idea which prevailed so long that fat was formed from albuminoids, an idea which was supposed to be established by experiments carried out in Germany; gave a fictitious value to these substances, and even to this day we are sometimes told

that the more the oil is removed from the linseed cake the greater becomes its value as a food. I am not one of those who subscribe to this doctrine, nor do I consider that a practical farmer is bound to feed his stock with a diet made upon a scientifically-arranged nutritive ratio.

In the year 1852, at the conclusion of a long series of feeding experiments, I read a paper before the British Association in which I pointed out that the nutritive ratio in the cereal grains appeared to make them specially suitable for food purposes, and I should consider this to be as true now as it was then. But in the economic feeding of stock I certainly should not be guided by any established formula, but rather by the relative prices of the various foods in the markets. If we sell our barley at the same price per ton as we purchase our cotton cake it is not for the difference in their nutritive ratio, but because the latter possesses a much higher manure value. I can remember the time when each crop was prescribed for in a formula made up of artificial compounds in accordance with the composition of the ash of the plant. A nutritive ratio is very good in theory, but in practice we have to consider questions of economy which are often greatly at variance with theory. At the present time I am not acquainted with any reliable feeding experiments which establish as a fact that food of one special nutritive ratio can be used with greater economy than another.—*J. B. Lawes, in Agricultural Science for May.*

RINGING A BULL.

We give an illustration of a plan for putting a ring through the nose of a bull worthy of the attention of stock-breeders. A ring is undoubtedly the safest mode of controlling the bull. Clamp rings having two knobs, which press into the nostrils, may be useful for occasional use, but a

good stout copper ring should be put through the cartilage of the nose of every thoroughbred bull before he is four years old. This will last him for his lifetime, and whether tied up in the stable or out for exercise, it will effectually control him. The old-fashioned plan of inserting the rings was by burning a hole through the cartilage with a hot iron, but this was a cruel and difficult process. The plan suggested is to use a weapon styled a trochar, similar to the surgical instrument employed for "tapping" in case of dropsy, and for "hoove" in cows. It is a sharp-pointed, round dagger (the point three-sided), carrying a silver-plated shield reaching from the upper part of the point to the handle.

The sheath being on the dagger when the operation is performed, the whole is easily pushed through the nose, the sharp point of the dagger piercing the nostril with so little pain that one man can easily hold the head still. The dagger is then withdrawn, leaving the sheath in the hole. The ring is then inserted into the end of the sheath, which is slowly withdrawn, leaving the ring in place. This is then closed and fastened with a screw.



These rings should be so well made that both the hinge and the screw should be perfectly smooth, and so fitting as to take a practiced eye to notice the joining.

The manner in which the operation is performed will be seen at a glance at the accompanying engraving.

DAIRY.

HOW TO MILK.

Never employ a lazy man to do the milking. Lazy men are never profitable help, but the most unprofitable position on the farm that you can put them in is to set them down by the side of a cow. A good milker needs some snap to him. He ought not to be nervous. That is not the kind of snap we mean. But he should be active; quick, yet easy in his motions, and with perfect self-control. Never let a man who knows less than the cow does, milk her. Agility and intelligence and a kindly disposition are necessary qualifications for a good milker. If a cow is milked rapidly and gently she will do much better than if milked sluggishly, and the milker shoots off a string of profanity on the slightest provocation. It will be found, too, to be very advantageous to do the milking at regular hours. Animals like regularity in all that concerns their management. And now, what shall be done with a cow that has habits that are very exasperating even to a man with a mild disposition? It may be that kindness and intelligent management will cure her. Try it, anyhow. But suppose she cannot be cured, what then? Get rid of her. Do not permit any violence about the herd under any circumstances. Make the practice of gentleness an invariable rule, for if one cow does happen to be possessed of a devil to an extent that she may merit castigation, remember that any violence in the stable or herd may excite all the rest of the cows, and reduce their flow of milk.—*Ex.*

THE DANGER OF UNCLEANLINESS

Milk poisoning and the imparting of disease by milk have attracted considerable attention within a few years. Twenty-four persons at one of the hotels at Long Branch were taken violently sick soon after supper last summer; at another hotel, the same evening, nineteen persons were seized with the same form of sickness; and, a week after, thirty persons at still another hotel were attacked with the same symptoms. There was gastrointestinal irritation, similar to poisoning by any irritating material—nausea, vomiting, cramps, and collapse. All the persons had partaken of milk at the meal previous to the attack.

The attending physicians had these possible causes to search for in the milk: Some chemical substance, such as borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphurate, added to preserve the milk or to correct acidity; the use of polluted water as an adulterant; some poisonous material incidentally present; the use of milk from diseased cattle; improper care of the milk; and the development of ptomaines, called tyrotoxicon. One dealer supplied all the milk at the three hotels, and he took the milk warm from the cows and carted it eight miles in the warmest part of the day in a very hot month. By chemical operation, the crystals of tyrotoxicon were obtained, which affected a cat just as the sick people had been affected. Three hundred persons were taken violently sick in Michigan in 1883 by eating cheese, in which tyrotoxicon had developed.

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This poison is a ptomaine which a Michigan physician claims to have dis-

covered, but which was known some time before to a German chemist, who discovered it to be a poison of putrefaction found in meat, fish, yeast, milk, cheese, and some other foods; it is identical with the poison that develops in a corpse, and a minute crystal of it has violent effects.

An English physician connected with the public health of London speaks of numerous cases of milk epidemics of enteric fever and scarlatina, and a few of diphtheria. These have been known as far back as 1870. In 1881, a paper, read before the International Medical Congress, gave tables with particulars of fifty epidemics of enteric fever, fifteen of scarlet fever, and six of diphtheria—4,800 cases of infectious diseases in all—which had been traced to an infective or a supposed infective quality of the milk supplies; and since that date there have been numerous other milk epidemics recorded.

In the case of enteric fever, the most usual means by which milk obtains its infectious quality is the water that is used to adulterate it or to wash cans, and this water is generally got from wells or brooks that drain privies or cesspools. Sometimes the milk absorbs the infection from the gases emanating from drains and sewers. Milk has the quality of readily absorbing odors, and the fluid may be thus contaminated in close, foul stables.

Scarlet fever germs get into milk from the milker, who has the disease in his family, or is suffering with it himself in a mild form, and occasionally the milk absorbs the germs from clothing in the house.

It is suspected that consumption can be got from the milk of cows that have it. In Germany 15 per cent. of all the cows are said to have this disease, and in some districts as many as 50 per cent., and it is asserted that 25 per cent. of the closely-kept cattle of cities are consumptive. Some writers deny that consumption is

thus transmissible. But an American physician, in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine, declares that milk consumers can get consumption with it. He says that 2 per cent. of all the cattle killed for market in New York, and that even 21 per cent. of all milch cows, have the disease.

Pleuro-pneumonia is positively stated not to be infectious with those who drink the milk of cattle who have the disease. Milk in epizootic eczema is infectious, and also in anthrax.

But, while one may feel alarmed at these facts and fear to drink milk, it should be remembered that, after all, the cases of disease are very few, indeed, compared with the millions of people who drink millions of quarts of milk every day. Still, there is absolute immunity only when there is cleanliness and freedom from disease, and when milk has been cared for with intelligence.—*Good House-keeping.*

Packing Butter.

Tubs made of some sweet wood, or such as imparts no unpleasant flavor, are preferable for packing butter, but for the want of these very much is packed in stone jars. If tubs are used the bottom should receive a sprinkling of salt, the sides moistened and rubbed with the same, so as to prevent the extraction of salt from the butter if this precaution was not taken. If the butter is well salted and placed in jars this is not as essential. Butter should be thoroughly worked over and all the buttermilk worked out, and salted to the taste before packing down. In packing, none but first quality of butter should be employed, and that all uniform. The package should also be placed where there is entire freedom from all odors, for butter is easily susceptible to all noxious odors. It should also be packed so closely as to

expel every particle of air that might by any means find a lodgment either between the layers or the separate portions of the layers. When the jar is filled a thin cloth should be placed over the butter and the whole covered thoroughly with fine salt to exclude the air. Care should also be observed about setting tubs or jars where there is any possible danger of absorbing offensive odors, but it should be set in a cool sweet place. Much good butter is spoiled by improper keeping and handling after making before it gets to market. And much is spoiled by contact with impurities after it has gone to market. Only a few drops of kerosene will ruin a large quantity.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

The Subject proposed for Discussion was
"HAY HARVEST."

Johns Moores said harvesting hay requires as much skill, probably, as saving any crop we have. The first thing is to be ready when the hay is; have all your implements in good order, and be sure to have good roads to get to the hay field and back. He did not think it well to cut clover hay before the heads are well browned.—It should be cut in the afternoon—not more, ordinarily, than four or five acres at a time. The next day, when the dew is off the tedder should be started and by noon you can begin putting it away. It should be packed as closely as possible in the mow, especially on the outside. Clover cannot be kept properly except in a house. The clover crop this year is small, much of it having been winter-killed.

Mr. Moores said he did not like to cut clover when the dew is on. If you cut in the morning and cut all day that which you cut in the morning will be injured by the dew at night.

Mr. Moores and other members had

noticed when the first set of clover is not good the timothy will not grow and there will not be much timothy next year.

Mr. Moores also thought the U. S. Signal Service might be made useful to farmers by notifying them, if it were possible, say 36 hours in advance of a storm. Stations should be scattered at convenient places throughout the country. Such information would almost ensure the hay harvest every year.

James Lee said he found it too expensive to cut so small a quantity at a time, as he has to hire extra hands, and part of the time they would have nothing to do. It is cheaper to cut down from 10 to 15 acres, and with the tedders and two big teams it can soon be gotten up.—Clover hay should be kept under roof, by all means. It would even pay to buy boards and cover it if obliged to stack it.

Mr. Moores said he kept his hands working corn in the morning and put them in the hay-field in the afternoon.

Mr. Spalding thought that where a man has team enough it would be better to cut down more at a time than Mr. Moores does.

John B. Wyson said that clover cut very green is apt to shed its leaves. It should be dry before being put in the mow. His theory in regard to the clover being killed out last year is that the excessive rains forced the growth beyond its natural condition, making it very succulent and the root susceptible to the action of winter.

Bennett H. Barnes had also noticed that the clover was thrown out and the ground rats had plowed up the ground a good deal. He likes to cut timothy hay in the morning and put it up in the afternoon. If handled two or three times there will be little danger of it spoiling even if cut green. If you cannot get your hay in

by night it is better to rake it up and bunch it.

Thomas Lochary said it is a good plan to have your implements all in order before you begin and cut clover when one-half the heads have turned brown. He likes to rake hay as soon as it is dry enough and let it cure a little in the winrow. It makes better hay that way than if scattered until it becomes thoroughly dry. A great deal of hay, clover especially, is put up too green. Timothy should be cut when in blossom.

Edward P. Moores prefers to cut clover a little green, if it can be put up without rain on it.—When very ripe the stalks become brittle and it breaks up in the mow. When wheat and clover come on at the same time it is better to cut the clover a few days earlier than to wait until after wheat harvest. The proper time to cut is in the afternoon. Timothy may be cut in the morning and put up in the afternoon. A team and four good men will put up a good deal of hay in a day. You don't want boys or old men in a hay field, but good, stout, active young men.

Robert W. Holland thought clover should be cut in small quantities, so that it may be properly saved. His stubble field, which was pastured late in the fall, has very fine grass on it this spring.

Jas. W. Hanna thought it a good thing to pasture clover the first season.

R. John Rogers said you must be sure the clover is dry before putting it in the mow, whether it is cut green or ripe. It is difficult to tell when hay is dry after it has gotten wet. Last year he used a hay tedder unceasingly in timothy and when taken up found it wet in bunches. Clover is more difficult to cure than timothy. Clover should be allowed to stand as long as possible before wheat harvest. The best time to cut timothy is when you are cutting wheat, but you cannot always cut

it then. If cut when very green it makes beautiful hay but the farmer loses in weight. It had better be cut when the bloom is thoroughly shed. It will then cure easily, you will have better weight and good hay. Heavy dews on it, after being cut, will make it mow-burn.

Wm. Webster does not believe clover hay can be properly cured if cut very green, unless the season is unusually favorable. It should not be hauled in when the dew is on it. If cut too ripe, on the other hand, and rain falls on it, it becomes worthless. In dull weather only as much should be cut as can be gotten up. If the weather promises to be fair more may be cut down. He prefers to cut when two-thirds of the heads have turned brown. Clover hay is splendid for sheep, cows, or any other stock, in fact. He regards it as an injury to hay. It is likely to make it mould. If the hay is not thoroughly dry he would put straw or old hay with it. If hay is cocked up in dry weather it will not become so brittle. There is no prettier hay than timothy cut when in bloom, but it will not weigh as much then as when cut when the seed is forming. Besides, it will stand more wet weather if cut ripe.

R. Harris Archer said that hay-making is the nicest art a farmer has to learn, and it is not very creditable to the farmers of Harford county that the really good hay makers in the county may be counted. In Cecil county, which is famous for its good hay, the crop takes the precedence of wheat. Wheat had better be allowed to get dead-ripe before being cut, and cut the timothy first. You will get a better article by it. It may not be so heavy as if allowed to get ripe, but the difference in quality and price will more than make up for the loss in weight. In putting up hay if part of it gets wet it should not be put with the dry hay. As to the Signal Service bureau being made of use to

farmers, he did not think they had progressed far enough in the science of the weather to be enabled to foretell it 36 hours ahead.

Wm. Munnikhuysen said no feed a farmer raises is of more importance and value than good clover hay. He would rather have it for horses than timothy. Cattle, sheep and even hogs, turkeys and chickens will eat it.

The club adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. Geo. E. Silver, July 2, when the subject of the bounty for hawk heads, and the protection of insectivorous birds will be discussed.—*The Ægis and Intelligencer*.

THE NATIONAL DRILL AND ENCAMPMENT.

A GREAT EVENT DESCRIBED BY A QUEEN ANNE'S PARTICIPANT.

The National Drill and Encampment which took place at Washington, between May 23th and 30th, was the greatest event of the kind that ever occurred in the United States. The originators of the drill were the leading men of Washington, who did not spare anything to make it a success. The Government allowed the Drill Committee the privilege of occupying all the grounds back of the White House—known as the "White Lot,"—and that ground in the vicinity and around Washington's Monument.

Maryland was not very largely represented, but her few representatives held her name higher than those States that had many companies in the drill. The Haymakers Rifle Team, of Oakland, did some fine shooting, Capt. Chisolm of that company securing the second individual prize. The next and only organization from Maryland besides the "Haymakers," were the Cadets of the Maryland Agricultural College, of whom our correspondent is a member, and from Queen Anne's too.

They succeeded in carrying home to "Maryland, my Maryland," the second cadet prize, beating the Bethel Military Academy of Virginia, the Peekskill Military Academy of New York, the Cayuga Lake Military Academy of New York, and the St. John's Military Academy of Virginia. The Michigan Military Academy secured the first Cadet prize. Both companies were very proud of their victory, and justly they deserved to be, for it was earned by the "sweat of the brow." There were only two Cadet prizes offered, the first \$1,000 and the second \$750.

This has been one of the greatest reunions between the "Blue and the Gray" since they last met, not as friends, but foes; but this time it was different—friends and not foes. Gen. Auger, a fine looking old military gentleman, was in charge of the camp. Everything passed off splendidly, and all those that participated in the drill seemed to have a good time.—*Centreville Record*.

"MY MARYLAND."

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

CROP NOTES FROM A. A. CO.

Strawberry season is over and a light crop was realized, prices were low generally, owing in a great measure to the inferior quality of the berries, a great portion of the crop being small, imperfect and blighted. Their nubby appearance was owing no doubt to the heavy rains at time of blossoming which prevented a free distribution of the all essential pollen dust, rust set in badly about fruiting time and ruined many fine looking patches. Kentucky State seems to be taking the lead of late as the best berry for general purpose, it is rather late ripening, but otherwise is most valuable every way. The Hoffman's Seedling was *early*, and fine color and shape, it will no doubt work its way as an early and good shipping berry, a further trial is however

necessary before forming any positive conclusion as to its value, it is free from rust of scald, and has remarkably clear foliage.

The pea crop has proved an almost total failure. Early peas were but a fourth of a crop and did not bring more than half the cost of production. There is something strange in the behavior of the pea crop of late years, there is either too little vine and no peas or too much vine and too few peas in proportion. Growing them on the same land year after year is one cause no doubt, and the habit of seed growing and saving by the seedsmen of the North another. Broadcast sowing breeds a tendency to fruit on the extreme ends of the vine and this latter peculiarity is noticeable when grown in rows as practiced here in A. A. Co. Owing to the small yield, good prices are likely to prevail for the balance of the pea season.

Raspberries are short crop owing to diminished acreage and severe winter weather which killed the tender kinds. The same may be said of Blackberries. A hardy kind of Blackberry is wanted which will equal the Wilson Early in its prime.

Peaches have succumbed to the much dreaded June-fall and will be an almost total failure in the county. The same may be said of pears and apples. Altogether the fruit crop presents a gloomy prospect for the present season, but vegetables of all kinds promise to fill their place from present indications.

R. S. C.

WE would call attention to the Advertisement of August Becker, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweler, Hanover and Conway Streets. He is a promising young man, and to establish himself in business does first-class work. Those who call upon him will not be disappointed at either work or prices.

FREDERICK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The old Board of Managers of the Frederick County Agricultural Society are at present busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the coming annual fair. The catalogues are now in the hands of the printer for the next exhibition, and in the course of a few weeks will be ready for distribution. There will be some changes in the list of Marshals and also in the premiums, which we think will be appreciated by the public. Improvements necessary to the wants of all exhibitors will be made at the grounds, and the attractions will be greater and better than heretofore. An effort is being made by the Board for a speaker to deliver the annual address. Secretary Cramer last week wrote to "Mark Twain" to secure his services, but that gentleman immediately wrote Mr. Cramer that he could not come, as he had withdrawn permanently from the platform. The regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held in the Grand Jury room on Saturday last, which was well attended by the members. The proceedings of the last quarterly meeting were read, and upon motion they were not approved. A new constitution was presented and read, and will be acted upon at the next quarterly meeting of the Society.

The new Board of Managers met in this city last week and elected Dr. D. E. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, President, and Mr. D. V. Stauffer, of this vicinity, Secretary. —*The Examiner.*

[Ed.—We hope the Frederick County Agricultural Society will allow no personal feelings to interfere with the success of their Exhibition and Fair this year. We are sorry to see any disturbance in that usually prominent and successful Society. It is quite certain that if two sets of officers are determined to work against

each other, no success is possible for either, and it will be a long time before the feeling which will be engendered can be outgrown. We number among both parties many friends, and it is our advice to all to allow nothing to interfere with the smooth running of the society; but to work patiently together until the annual meeting shall determine the matter for the future. Brethren, don't jeopardize the very existence of your Society by unseemly dissensions, when a few months will enable you to place all things in just the shape you may desire.

JUNE 7, 1887.

Under this Caption, our friend JOHN M. STAHL, III., has written us a beautiful and spirited letter, which appeared in our last number. It was not only full of the kindest wishes and words of appreciation; but it also made many pleasant suggestions for which we have felt grateful. Among them was the suggestion that this seventy-fifth birthday should be celebrated by our subscribers, by each one adding one more to our list. We cannot say yet how many have done this, but to all who have we send our thanks, and we shall be very glad to hear from others in this direction. Our Magazine is growing in usefulness, and it only needs a favorable word spoken to have its subscription greatly increased. Let each one, therefore, use the necessary means to enlarge the power and increase the influence of the old established *Maryland Farmer*.

We are in our usual good health; and happy in the prosperity of our Magazine; and full of thanks to those who have aided in this prosperity.

Notice.

See advertisement of The Reiley Coal Co., on page 38 of this number. Dealers in Coal, Wood and Coke.

PENNSYLVANIA AGR'L. WORKS,
YORK, PA.

The leading house for the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery is known by the above title; but it is not so generally known that they are also the leading manufacturers of Road Machines and also of Refrigerating machines for packing houses, breweries, &c., &c., both for home use, and for exportation to foreign countries. The competition with home houses and English manufacturers is very close; but this House is the most extensive exporter of these machines in our country. A visit to these works is a source of pleasure and gratification to anyone who is interested in Agricultural machinery; for it reveals how large a work is done in this line by a single firm. These works, however, are situated most admirably for the favorable prosecution of the work, in the midst of the raw material needed by them, and with ample facilities for shipping to all points of our own country and to all points of the globe. The great demand for their machines proves conclusively, that their purchasers are well satisfied. While we do not have other than the heartiest desire for their continued prosperity, we hope the Baltimore Steel works, now just starting upon its career, may also become a power in this direction. There is room enough in the world for all.

NORWAY MILLS, TEXAS, Oct. 19, 1886.
Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.,
Rochester, Pa.

GENTS:—Last spring I procured from you by mail some of your medicine for chills and fever, and after giving it a trial I am prepared to say that I believe there is not a medicine in the world that will do what Shallenberger's Pills will do in curing chills and fever. They *never fail* to cure every case.

Yours respectfully,
A. Y. REEDER.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural College took place, June 10th, at the College. Members of the board present were Hon. J. Frank Turner, Comptroller; Hon. Stevenson Archer, State Treasurer; Allen Dodge, Esq.; F. Carroll Goldsborough, Esq.; Ezra Whitman; Hon. J. Carroll Walsh; Hon. Wilmot Johnson. Gov. Lloyd being absent, Col. Walsh was called to the chair, and Mr. Goldsborough acted as Secretary. The first business in order was the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, consisting of Johnson, Dodge and Whitman, to visit the College and examine matters contained in the Presidents report, and the affairs of the College generally, and report to this meeting. This report was read and accepted. Next in order was President Smith's Resignation, read at a former meeting of the board. It was called up and accepted.

Agricultural College, March 11, '87.

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN:—The arduous service rendered by me during the past four years, in the earnest and laborious effort which it was necessary to make in order to re-establish the College in public confidence and usefulness, has caused such a strain upon my health as at times to excite serious anxiety. The new life of usefulness guaranteed to it by its present prosperous condition, added to the Government aid of \$15,000 annually for experimental work, which was granted by the last Congress, extends so greatly the field of educational work, and with it correspondingly increased responsibilities, as to admonish me that I could not, with continued unaided effort, undertake the great care involved without a personal sacrifice which I should not make. I

therefore, with regret, offer my resignation as President of this College, to take effect on the first of July next.

I beg to thank you as a Board for the confidence which you have, under all circumstances, been pleased to repose in me, and to say that it will afford me pleasure to give my successor such aid as I can in his efforts to promote the prosperity of an institution in the welfare of which I shall always take a deep interest.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTINE J. SMITH.

The Chair appointed an executive Committee consisting of Col. Walsh, Wilmot Johnson and Allen Dodge, who will attend to the business affairs of the College until a President is elected. From the State Treasurer we learn that \$1,475 has been paid by the Treasurer to the College the past year under the late Fertilizer Law, and that \$259 remains in the Treasury unpaid, making the amount realized during the year \$1,734. This, with the U. S. law appropriating \$15,000 annually to the College for experimental purposes, the new Laboratory and other valuable improvements made at the College, with the promise of a large school the coming term, gives the College at the present time a more prosperous outlook than ever before. The Slanderers of the College have lost their influence in the community, and we trust the Maryland Agricultural College will now receive the support from the Farmers of Maryland that it deserves.

Most farmers can keep a few hives of bees to advantage. Honey, like fruit, should be often found on the farmer's table.

The more an acre will produce, the larger the profit, and the better you cultivate that acre, the more it will produce.

Dark stables injure the eyes of horses.

THE VALUE OF FRUIT AS FOOD.

Few people are aware of the value of fruit as an article of food. Many persons look on fruit as a luxury, whilst some shudder at the idea of it, and conjure up internal tortures at the name. Children, on the contrary, will eat fruit at any time, and undergo much discomfort to get it. It is elderly people, or those past their first youth, who cannot eat fruit and enjoy it. Cooked foods, highly seasoned meats, and alcoholic liquors have spoiled their taste, and in many instances a ripe Strawberry or Plum would inconvenience them badly. But the person who values health, and who knows a little of the value of fruit, will make it a point to eat it daily, and even on occasions to make a meal almost entirely of it. Another cause why ripe and wholesome fruits are given a bad name is because they are eaten at the wrong end of a meal. After many courses of heavy foods and strong drinks, a few harmless Strawberries are indulged in, and then when these rich foods and stimulating drinks upset the stomach the blame is put on the innocent Strawberry. The real place for fruit is at the beginning of a feast, and not at the end. A better plan still is to make a meal of bread and ripe fruit. The best meals to make thus are breakfast, lunch, or early tea. The bread should be brown and dry, and the fruit ripe and raw. Dry brown bread cleans the tongue and brings out the flavor of the fruit. Butter on the bread would give its own flavor, or even the salt in the butter would destroy the pure taste of the fruit.

Many people—a good number of whom are doctors—are of opinion that autumnal diarrhoea is due to fruit. This is an idea not borne out by facts. I inquired into the subject, and found that in every case the diarrhoea was due to meat or fish, but never to fruit alone. I have experimented

on myself, and got other friends to test the result of free fruit eating on themselves, but in no case as yet have I got a report of diarrhoea from it.—*Vicks Magazine*.

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN.

We have received from the Potomac Grange, No. 1. of the District of Columbia, a serious of resolutions in reference to the death of their illustrious member, D. Wyatt Aiken. We remember him for many years as an extensive land-owner and agriculturist, and have listened to his public remarks on agricultural subjects with a great deal of pleasure in years gone by. He is to be placed among prominent men, in the agricultural world, who have passed away during the past few months, and whose places will be vacant, until filled by the young and advanced thought which the present age is bringing rapidly to the front.

Imported Eggs.

It is noted as a curiosity of the New York city market that fresh eggs from Germany reach there in less time than from some of our western states, and are cheaper than the home product. Their cheapness is not altogether due to the superior industry and science of the foreign pauper hen but the dealers refuse to rate the imported eggs above "limed eggs." They are retailed as "fresh," however, and are really good enough for cooking. They come packed in boxes, and being smaller than the American product are mixed with them, to the great benefit of the dealer. The egg-importing business is so important just now that a small army of people in New York make a living out of it.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

PRESIDENT SMITH ENDORSED.

THE STUDENTS ADOPT COMPLIMENTARY
RESOLUTIONS UPON HIS RETIRING.

An interesting feature in the Commencement Exercises of this Institution, which occurred on Thursday, the 16th inst., was the farewell address of President Smith, and the presentation to him by the students of resolutions expressive of their affection and esteem. Every one present seemed to express regret at the resignation of President Smith. The following are the preamble and resolutions:

President A. J. Smith, Maryland Agricultural College:

DEAR SIR:—We beg to hand you the enclosed preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, at a meeting of the students of the College this morning.

Committee—M. C. Hazen, A. C. Tolson, J. B. Weems, R. E. Smith.

Resolved, That in the withdrawal of President Smith from the responsible position which he has occupied here, we, the students of the College, feel that we are losing a kind and faithful friend, as well as an officer who has always sought with utmost energy and devotion the prosperity of this Institution.

Resolved, That the contrast between the present condition of the College and its condition four years ago, greatly enlarged as it is in the number of its students, in its facility for instruction, and in its influence throughout the State, ought to be to President Smith a source of deep satisfaction, as an unquestionable proof that he has not toiled in vain.

Resolved, That we hope never to forget the words of counsel and fatherly admonition which we have so often heard from the lips of our honored President, and that we will strive so to bear our part

in the world that he may have reason to remember us with pleasure as having once been under his care.

Resolved, That we beg respectfully to offer to the family of President Smith the assurance of our highest esteem and our grateful sense of the efforts they have so constantly and kindly made to promote our happiness and welfare; and that we wish for them, one and all, the choicest blessings of Heaven.

By the request of the students, President and Mrs. Smith received the guests, after which the ball opened in earnest, under the inspiring strains of the most excellent music. Representatives from Washington, Baltimore, and the neighboring counties in Maryland and Virginia, to the number of 150 or more, joined in the entertainment provided.

Oehm's Acme Hall.

ATTENTION of visitors to Baltimore is called to the New Establishment recently fitted up by the Proprietors of Oehm's Acme Hall, the well-known Clothing Store. This is one of the most complete Houses in decoration, system and method in the City, and is well worth a visit of inspection to see to what perfection a well regulated Business House can be brought. Everything that modern Science can suggest or the cleverest Architect design, has been adopted to save time and perfect the system. Electric Bells communicate with every department and every counter of the Store. Everything is under the immediate supervision of a member of the Firm or a thoroughly competent manager. All these arrangements combine to make the manufacturing department one of the most perfect in the City, and also enable the Proprietors to sell Superfine Goods with entire satisfaction to their customers. With the exception of boots and Shoes, nearly everything a man can require is

here in profusion. Waiting rooms, retiring rooms, baggage rooms are for the convenience of visitors free of charge, and everything done to make the visitors welcome to Oehm's Acme Hall, Baltimore St., near Charles.

LIGHT TOOLS.

More than forty-five years ago, we became actively interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and at that time everything connected with practical farming demanded the very heaviest work. For years a light tool of any kind was thrown aside as worthless. Hoes, hay forks, manure forks, spades and shovels, plows, in fact the whole round of smaller tools were a trial of strength to those who used them, on account of their weight. Forty years ago, we commenced to advocate light tools and to put in practice our views by the manufacture of lighter implements. We found a great prejudice to be overcome, and it is not wholly overcome up to this day. For all practical purposes, we believed then, and still believe, that a light tool can be made just as strong as the heaviest, and while it does not fatigue the one who uses it to the degree that a heavier article would do, it will accomplish the work intended just as perfectly and with no danger of breakage. It needs only a tool adapted to the work to be done, and then the more easily it can be handled the better for the Farmer and the better for both tool and work. We well remember when the old mattock, or pick-axe, was so heavy that it required a strong man to raise it for an efficient blow, and other tools were of the same nature. By the constant advocacy of lighter tools, the manufacturers many of them following in the same line, these instruments have been vastly improved, and now the spading fork, the light but sharp hoe, the slender tined manure fork are found every-

where in place of the heavy and bungling instruments of back torture of years ago.

We have also been the advocates of light running agricultural machinery, and the larger implements used by the Farmers, such as hay tedders, seed sowers, horse rakes and even mowers and reapers. By study it is easily found where the points of resistance come, and where the extreme strength must be placed, while the great body of the machine may be brought to a minimum of lightness. A reform is yet to be accomplished in this direction; great weight is to give place to skillful arrangement and formation of the parts, and many of the large implements must be made much lighter through this exercise of genius.

Light tools may appear of little moment, when glanced at superficially, but they lie at the very foundation of good and successful farming, and make the work of the field a pleasure instead of a life-wearing toil.

HOW THE ENGLISH SPARROW HAS MONOPOLIZED MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The introduction of English sparrows in Washington was made by Gen. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, in 1867. Since that time they have multiplied with amazing rapidity, due largely to the fostering care of the District authorities. For many years after their first introduction nesting boxes were placed in the trees in the various public parks. Congress passed a law making it a misdemeanor to kill one of the newly-naturalized birds under a penalty of \$20. In addition, many admiring and inordinately hospitable citizens provided them with nesting places in their private grounds, where they fed and cared for them.

No such scavengers are known among

the feathered tribes. They revel in the filth of the streets and alleys, and like all greedy creatures, they are always ready to fight on the slightest provocation. Since their introduction here, these birds have taken possession of all the public buildings and grounds. They are the most clannish of all house birds, and delight in the possession of expansive cornices and broad window caps for nesting purposes. A sparrow seldom builds his nest in a tree except a box is put there for his accommodation. Year after year hundreds of them nest about the cornices, window caps, Corinthian heads and handy niches of the Capitol, Patent Office, Post Office Department, and other public buildings. The sparrows are uncleanly in their habits, and never clear away an old nest before building a new one, and, as a result, where they congregate in large numbers they soon accumulate quantities of filth and vermin. As a rule, four broods are hatched in one nest each season, in all about twenty-five young birds.

Excepting the cat birds, martens, swallows, green wrens and crows, the native birds have been generally driven from the parks. The clannish sparrows can whip any timid birds that come about the city. The martens have superior wing power, and when pursued by sparrows they elude them by soaring to a safe distance above the housetops. It is claimed that the sparrow makes a good pot-pie, and a citizen of Maryland, not far from this city, has a large coop, where after catching them in traps, he confines and feeds them until fat enough for the pot.—*Ex.*

The best floor for a poultry house is the dry earth, kept dry and clean.

Sluggish horses are generally made so by the way they are handled. A lazy man is pretty sure to have lazy horses.

Domestic Recipes.

CENTENNIAL GEMS.—Take one quart sifted flour, loosely put in; two heaping teaspoonfuls Baking Powder, a little salt; then sift, and add sufficient sweet milk and water, or milk alone, to make a thick batter, and drop with a spoon into the gem baking pan. The mixing should be done with a spoon, and the batter should be as thick as can be conveniently stirred; do not mold it. Use no shortening. Before mixing set the gem pan on the stove, and let it get hot before filling.

BARLEY STEW.—About a quarter of a pound cold roasted or boiled meat, two onions, four potatoes, one-quarter cupful barley, one tablespoonful flour, one quart water, salt and pepper; cut meat into dice, wash barley, cut up onions very fine; put all into stew pan and dredge with flour, add water and simmer two hours; pare and slice potatoes, add to the stew and simmer one hour; taste to see if there is enough seasoning; if not, add more.

CELERY SALAD.—Cut off the roots, wipe the stalk carefully, cut into half inch pieces, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Take equal parts of chicken and celery, cut up in small dice; pour over this enough vinegar to slightly moisten, and pepper and salt to taste; then the mayonnaise dressing made as follows: Drop the yolk of an egg on a plate, and with a silver fork mix olive oil into it, a drop at a time at first, until it is pretty thick, when more can be put in at once; when it is stiff enough to cut add the juice of a half lemon or enough vinegar to thin it sufficiently; add salt and pepper to taste; a little cayenne pepper, if desired; beat the white of the egg up very light, and add to the dressing

just before serving, unless a very rich dressing is wanted, in which case omit the white; pour this over the chicken.

STEAMED CEREALINE PUDDING.—Take one-half pound of sugar and six eggs; beat it up well; then add a little mace, one-half teaspoonful lemon extract, one-half pound seeded raisins, three ounces cerealine flakes, six ounces of flour, four ounces warm butter, one teaspoonful baking powder; mix it up well, and put in greased molds and steam for half an hour; serve with cream sauce.

SALMON TOAST.—One pound of Eureka Star Salmon; break it into small pieces; melt a little butter; when melted, add the salmon; when hot, spread it on slices of toast, cover with grated bread crumbs, place a small piece of butter on each, and put them in the oven a moment to slightly brown.

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.,

Inglish as she iz Spelt. A companion volume to "English as she is Spoke." An amusing exhibit of actual specimens of composition, showing the difficulty of correctly spelling our language. Carleton, New York; 100 pp., sq. 32 mo.

A Key to Cooking. A kitchen companion. 50 pp., 25 cents. C. W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass.

Trifet's Monthly Galaxy of Music, Boston, Mass., 44 pp. Sheet music size for 10 cents; \$1.00 a year. Popular and standard pieces.

R. L. Watkins' Advertisers' Gazette, Prospect, Ohio. Complete list of periodicals in the United States and Canada, for the use of advertisers.

C. H. Thompson & Co., Illustrated Catalogue, Boston, Mass. This covers the entire ground of Agricultural Tools, Implements, Wooden Ware, &c. 360 large pages.

Experimental Work of the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn. This contains some excellent and valuable conclusions in reference to Ensilage, of which we shall probably make use in the future.

Facts for Purchasers of Dutch and Frisian Cattle. From the Frisian Herd Book Association. Lenwarden, (Friesland).

List of Thoroughbred Jerseys, with pedigrees in full, from Prospect Hill Stock Farm. Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn. Bulletin, No. 91. Analyses of Fertilizers.

Crop Report, June. From the Agricultural Commissioner of Georgia, J. T. Henderson.

Louisiana Department of Agriculture. Reports for April and May, and Bulletin No. 8 of the Experiment Station. Devoted to Cotton.

State Department, Consular Reports Nos. 75, 76, 77 and 78, for March, April and May. Also *Index to the Reports,* from No. 1 to No. 59.

Department of Agriculture, Report 39. Winter grain and farm animals. Also *Division of Entomology,* Bulletin 13, and *Division of Chemistry,* Bulletins Nos. 13 and 15. The former on Food Adulterations, and the latter on Manufacture of Sugar.

Proceedings of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 18. This is of interest to all breeders, and can be had by addressing Thomas B. Wales, Jr., Secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

Four Hundred Recitations. We have just received from the Publishers Number thirty-nine of "Ogilvie's Popular Readings," which contains nearly four hundred Choice Recitations. It is handsomely bound in paper cover, and will be sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 57 Rose street, New York.

Three pamphlets have been received in reference to the different phases of the Nicaragua Canal, from the pen of Commodore Daniel Ammen. For sale by Brentano Bros., Washington, D. C.

Trifet's Galaxy of Music, a monthly Magazine containing 38 pages, sheet music size, of excellent popular music at \$1.00 a year, a single number 10c. Boston, Mass.

Begin bee-keeping with one or two colonies and study the subject as you enlarge and extend the business.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield of cows and makes yellow butter.

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THE

“MARYLAND FARMER”

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, JULY 1st, 1887.

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The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency.

THIS Agency has been some years in operation, increasing in usefulness each year, until it has become of great convenience and importance to the Farmer, In the hurry of the work upon the Farm, often some article is required, and if the Farmer has to leave his work and visit Baltimore to purchase the article wanted, it would be a great inconvenience and expense to him, while all that is now necessary, is, to enclose check, draft or Post office order to the “Maryland Farmer Agency,” and the article wanted will be purchased and shipped at probably a less price and of better quality than the Farmer would have obtained had he come to Baltimore himself. Therefore the Agency has become of great value to Farmers throughout the South.

The Agency will guarantee that any article purchased will be at the lowest market price in Baltimore, and without charge for commission.